

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1802.

[VOLUME XVI.]

NOTICE!

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by the late Francis Lockett, sen. dec. for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt therein mentioned, due to Mr. Robert Craig, WILL BE SOLD, at public auction, for ready money, on Thursday the 15th of April next, at the house where the said Lockett, dec. lived, SEVEN LIKELY NEGROES, (or as many of them as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said debt with the expense of sale, &c.) The sale will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

W. BALL, J. HENDRICK, Manchester, 24th March, 1802. [1802]

The sale of the above Negroes is postponed till SATURDAY the 28th of May, when it will certainly take place.

April 19, 1802.

THE GENTLEMEN who hold subscription papers on behalf of the College of New-Jersey, are requested to forward the proceeds of their collections to CHARLES FENTON MECKER, Esq. or to Col. ROBERT GAMBLE, of Richmond, in order that they may be transmitted as early as possible, to the Treasurer of the College.

SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH, President and Agent for this purpose, appointed by the Trustees.

Lands and Negroes FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust made to the subscribers by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Hooper, jun. to satisfy a judgment of Henrico court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, an attorney in fact for the late house of William Anderson & Co. of London, will be sold, at Hanover court house, on Wednesday the 28th day of April next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the five following

Tracts of Land,

Belonging to the said THOMAS HOOPER

One Tract containing eight seven and a half acres, more or less; one other tract of 7 acres, more or less; one other tract of 7 acres, more or less. The four first tracts of Land adjoin each other, and are within about three miles of Hanover-Town, in Hanover county, and adjoin the lands of William Hundley, John Hays, Thomas Green, Jeremiah Hooper, and others. The last mentioned tract lies in Henrico county, about 5 miles below the city of Richmond, and is the same which the said Hooper bought of Dabney Miller. Also

59 Valuable Slaves,

among which are two good Blacksmiths and a Cooper.

Charles Copland, } Trustees.
Charles Johnson, }

Richmond March 16, 1802.

Manchester Turnpike Company.

Notice is Hereby Given, THAT the Stockholders to the said Company are requested to attend at Mr. Zachariah Brooks' Tavern, at this place on Saturday the 1st of May next, at 11 o'clock, to choose five Directors agreeable to law.

THE MANAGERS.

Manchester, March 24, 1802. 4W.

I INTEND to PRACTICE LAW in the Chancery Court of the Williamsburg District.

GEORGE TUCKER, Jr.

Richmond, April 13, 1802. 11.

Brick Ware-House,

ON the back street, leading from the Canal Basin to Shockoe creek, where he will receive for STORAGE, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and other country produce. He will also pay strict attention to any COMMISSION BUSINESS which he may be favored with.

Near to the said Warehouse, there is a convenient

Dwelling House,

to be RENTED, and possession given on the first day of June next.

James Jones, Jr.

Richmond, April 14, 1802. 11.

Sales at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD, positively, without reserve, for ready money, on the fourth Thursday in this month, (the 29th instant) on the premises,

12 valuable Lots;

Within the inclosure of Mr. Joseph Jackson. An undoubted title will be made.

PROSSER & MONCURE, v. M. Richmond, April 2, 1802. 11

THE SUBSCRIBER, Offers to Barter an Invoice of 20,000 Dollars worth of well assorted

DRY GOODS,

Of a late Importation, at the first cost, for TOBACCO, at five dollars per hundred, Richmond inspection.

ALSO—SELLING OFF His well Assorted Stock,

At very reduced prices, for Cash.

Barlett Still.

Richmond, April 1st, 1802.

James P. Hopkins, TAYLOR, (Opposite the City Hotel)

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of Richmond and its vicinity for the encouragement he has received, and assures them that no exertion on his part shall be wanted to deserve their favours. Being provided with good workmen, he will be able to serve them on the shortest notice, with the newest fashions, and his usual punctuality.

Those of his country Customers who are indebted to him, will serve him materially by immediate payment.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomattox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will be sold by the season for ready money. Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents a day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore.—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Belphoe. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

Mr. DAVIS, SIR,

IN publishing the second section of the act for calling in and registering Certificates of the public debt of this state, you will oblige

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM BERKELEY, Treasurer.

Treasury Office, March 23, 1802.

SECT. 2. AND be it further enacted, That if the holder or owner of any certificate of a debt due from this state, shall not on or before the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and three, make application for a warrant for the interest due thereon, such interest shall cease after that period until the said certificate shall be deposited with the Treasurer as aforesaid. Provided however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to injure or affect the owners or holders of any certificates upon which warrants have been issued since the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and two, but such persons shall be allowed until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and four, to deposit such certificates as aforesaid.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn any person from taking assignment of a Note of Money given to Christopher Johnson, near Bee Creek, in the County of Buckingham, for the sum of twelve pounds, due the 23d of this Month, as the Note was obtained from me in a fraudulent manner, for which I do not mean to pay it.

SAMUEL H. SAUNDERS.

Jefferson Mills, April 3, 1802. 6t

Sales at Auction.

On Wednesday, the 5th day of May next,

A Negrp Woman, Who is a good COOK;

A Bedford Filly,

Four years old; THREE WELL BRED MARES, (all with Dion at this time) and one or two good SADDLE HORSES.

Two of the mares will be sold on a credit of ninety days, the balance for Cash.

Thomas Taylor, v. M. April 23d. 1802. 11

FOR SALE, BY

Lockett, Pollard, and Johnson,

German Oznaburgs; Coffee;

Crates of Queen's; Brown Sugar;

Ware; Madeira & Sherry;

Glass Ware; Wine;

Black Pepper; Sack Salt.

* * CASH given for STOCK of the UNITED STATES, and for STATE CERTIFICATES.

Richmond, April 23, 1802. 11

Joseph Needham,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs

his friends and the public in general, that he has taken part of Mr. John McBride's shop, opposite Dr. William Younce's, on the main street, where he carries on the above business in all its various branches. He has now on hand, an assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, and makes and sells

Jewellery & Silver Ware

on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. All orders from the country punctually attended to.

Highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.

N. B. Was offered to me for sale, by a black woman, named Diley, 1 gold necklace chain; 4 gold watch keys; 4 Sett Rings; 1 gold watch chain; 1 dozen gilt watch keys; 1 pair Hooks & Eyes; and 4 Tortoise Shell Rings, for 12, which gave me reason to think that they were stolen. Any person claiming the above mentioned things, will come forward, pay charges and take them.

April 24th, 1802. 11

I HAVE FOR SALE, ABOUT

300 Acres of Land,

ON the west side of the road leading from Manchester to Petersburg, about 50 acres of which are cleared, and has been much improved by the late encampment. There is as fine a spring upon it as any below the Mountains.

This land is adapted to the culture of all kinds of small grain. There is some excellent land yet to clear, with a great deal of fine timber upon it.

I have also for sale, about 100

Acres of LAND on the east side of the above mentioned road, on Orindal Creek, and adjoining the Amptill estate. This is good wheat land, and there may be some fine meadow made on it. Any person inclinable to purchase either or both the above tracts may view the lands and the terms made known by applying to

H. RANDOLPH.

Chester Lodge, April 1st, 1802.

NOTICE.

In the case of EDWARD DOWNING & THOMAS DOWNING,

Bankrupts.

THE COMMISSIONERS under a commission of Bankrupt, awarded and issued forth against Edward Downing and Thomas Downing, late Merchants and Co-partners, of the town of Petersburg, intend to meet on the 1st day of May next, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the undersigned, lower end of Bollingbrook street, in the town of Petersburg aforesaid, in order to make a Division of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupts; when and where those Creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Division.

By order of the Commissioners and Assignees,

CONRADE WEBB.

Solicitor to the Commission.

Commissioner's Office, Petersburg, April 1st, 1802. 11

FOUND under my house, two GREAT COATS, WAISTCOAT & BREECHES—supposed to be stolen. The owner or owners to apply to Thomas Dickinson, near the Spout-Spring.

April 5, 1802.

CONGRESS

OF THE UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives.

Saturday, February 20.

Debate on the bill received from the senate, entitled "An act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the United States."

(CONTINUED.)

(Mr. BAYARD's speech continued.)

A bold attempt was made by one of the gentlemen from Virginia, (Mr. Giles) to force to his aid the statute of 1793, Wm. 3d. I shall not attempt, because the gentleman was obliged to rely upon his own assertions to support the ground of his argument. He stated, that the clause in the constitution was borrowed from a similar provision in the statute. I know nothing about the fact, but I will allow the gentleman its full benefit.

In England at an earlier period, the judges held their commissions during the good pleasure of the monarch. The parliament desired, and the king consented, that the royal prerogative should be restrained. That the offices of the judges should not depend on the will of the crown alone, but upon the joint pleasure of the crown and of parliament. The king consented to part with a portion of his prerogative by relinquishing

his power to remove the judges without the advice of his parliament. But by an express clause in the statute, he retained the authority to remove them with the advice of his parliament. Suppose the clause had been omitted, which reserved the right to remove upon the address of the two houses of parliament, and the statute had been worded in the unqualified language of our constitution, that the judges should hold their offices during good behaviour, would not the prerogative of removal have been abolished altogether? I will not say that the honorable member has been particularly unfortunate in the employment of his argument, because, sir, it appears to me, that most to which he has had recourse, when justly considered, have operated against the cause they were designed to support.

The gentleman tells us that the constitutional provision on the subject was taken from the statute of William. Will he answer me this plain question? Why do we find omitted in the constitution, that part of the statutory provision, which allowed the judges to be removed upon the address of the two branches of the legislature? Does he suppose that the clause was not observed? Does he imagine that the provision was dropped through inadvertency? Will he impute to gross neglect to an instrument, every sentence; and word, and comma of which, he has told us was so maturely considered, and so warily settled? No, sir, it is impossible; and give me leave to say, that if this part of the constitution were taken from the statute, (and the gentleman from Virginia must have better information on the subject than I have) that a stronger argument could not be adduced, to shew that it was the intention of those who framed the constitution, by omitting that clause in the statute which made the judges tenants of their offices at the will of parliament; to improve in this country the English plan of judicature, by rendering the judges independent of the legislature. And I shall have occasion in the course of my observations to shew, that the strongest reasons derived from the nature of our government, and which do not apply to the English form, require an improvement to be made.

Upon this point, sir, we may borrow a few additional rays of light from the constitutions of Pennsylvania, of Delaware, and of some other states. In these states it has been thought, that there might be misconduct on the part of a judge, not amounting to

an impeachable offence, for which he should be liable to be removed. Their constitutions therefore have varied from that of the United States, and rendered their judges liable to be removed upon the address of two-thirds of each branch of the legislature. Does it not strike every mind, that it was the intention of those constitutions to have judges independent of a majority of each branch of the legislature; and I apprehend also that it may be fairly inferred, that it was understood in those states when their constitution was formed, that even two-thirds of each branch of the legislature would not have the power to remove a judge whose tenure of office was during good behaviour, unless the power was expressly given to them by the constitution. I cannot well conceive of any thing more absurd in an instrument designed to last for centuries and to bind the furious passions of party, than to fortify one party to judicial independence, and to leave another totally unguarded against the violence of legislative power.

It has been urged by the gentleman from Virginia, that our admission that congress has a power to modify the office of judge, leads to the conclusion; that they have the power to abolish the office. Because, by paring away their powers they may at length reduce them to a shadow, and leave them as humble and contemptible as a court of piepoudre. The office of a judge consists of judicial powers which he is appointed to execute. Every law which is passed increases or diminishes those powers, and so far modifies the office: pay, it is competent for the legislature to prescribe additional duties or to dispense with unnecessary services, which are connected with the office of the judge. But this power has its bounds. You may modify the office to any extent which does not affect the independence of the judge. The judge is to hold the office during good behaviour; now modify as you please, so that you do not infringe this constitutional provision.

Do you ask me to draw a line and say, thus far you can go and no farther? I admit no line can be drawn. It is an affair of sound and bona fide discretion. Because a discretion on the subject is given to the legislature, to argue upon the abuse of that discretion is adopting a principle subversive of all legitimate power.

The constitution is predicated upon the existence of a certain degree of integrity in man. It has trusted powers liable to enormous abuse, if all political honesty is discarded. The legislature is not limited in the amount of the taxes which they have a right to impose, nor as to the objects to which they are to be applied. Does this power give us the property of the country, because by taxes we might draw it into the public coffers, and then cut up the treasury and divide the spoils? Is there any power in respect to which a precise line can be drawn between the direct exercise and the abuse of it?

I can only say therefore on this subject, that every man is acquainted to his own conscience who bona fide does not intend, and who sincerely does not believe, that by the law which he is about to pass, he interferes with the judges holding their offices during good behaviour.

I am now brought, Mr. Chairman, to take notice of some remarks which fell from the gentleman from Virginia, which do not belong to the subject before us, but are of sufficient importance to deserve particular attention. He called our attention in a very impressive manner to the state of parties in this house at the time when the act of the last session passed. He describes us in a state of blind paroxysm, incapable of discerning the nature or tendency of the measures we were pursuing. That a majority of the house were struggling to counteract the expression of the public will, in relation to the person who was to be the chief magistrate of the country.

And suppose, sir, that this business was an end, and I did imagine that as gentlemen had accomplished their object, they would have been satisfied. But as the subject is again renewed, we must be allowed to justify our conduct. I know not what the gentleman calls an expression of the public will. There were two candidates for the office of president, who were presented to the house of representatives with equal suffrages. The constitution gave us the right and made it our duty to elect that one of the two whom we thought preferable. A public man is to notice the public will as constitutionally expressed. The gentleman from Virginia and many others may have had their preference, but that preference of the public will did not appear by its constitutional expression. Sir, I am not certain that either of those candidates had a majority of the country in his favour. Excluding the state of South Carolina, the country was equally divided. We know that parties in that state were nearly equally balanced; and the claims of both the candidates were supported by no other testimony into the public will, than our official return of votes. Those votes are very imperfect evidence of the true will of a majority of the nation. They resulted from political intrigue, and artificial arrangement.

When we look at the votes we must suppose, that every man in Virginia voted the same way. These votes are received as a correct expression of the public will. And yet we know, that if the votes of that state were apportioned according to the several votes of the people, that at least seven out of twenty-one, would have been apportioned to the successful candidates. It was the suppression of the will of one third of Virginia, which enables gentlemen now to say, that the present chief magistrate is the man of the people. I consider that as the public will, which is expressed by constitutional organs. To that will I bow and submit. The public will, thus manifested, gave to the house of representatives, the choice of the two men for president. Neither of them was the man whom I wished to make president, but my election was confined by the constitution to one of the two, and I gave my vote to the one who I thought was the greater and better man. That vote I repeated, and in that vote I should have persisted, had I not been driven from it by imperious necessity. The prospect ceased of the vote being effectual, and the alternative only remained of taking one man for president, or having no president at all. I chose, as I then thought, the lesser evil.

From the scene in this house, the gentleman carried us to one in the senate. I should blush, sir, for the honor of the country, could I suppose that the law designed to be repealed, owed its support in that body to the motives which have been indicated. The charge designed to be conveyed, not only deeply implicates the integrity of individuals of the senate, but of the person who was then the chief magistrate. The gentleman, going beyond all precedent, has mentioned the names of members of that body, to whom commissions issued for offices not created by the bill before them, but which that bill, by the promotions it afforded, was likely to render vacant. He has considered the scandal of the transaction as aggravated by the issuing of commissions for offices not actually vacant, upon the bare presumption that they would become vacant, by the incumbents accepting commissions, for higher offices which were issued in their favor. The gentleman has particularly dwelt upon the indecent appearance of the business from two commissions being held by different persons at the same time, for the same office.

I beg that it will be understood, that I mean to give no opinion as to the regularity of granting a commission for a judicial office, upon the probability of a vacancy, before it is actually vacant. But I shall be allowed to say that so much doubt attends the point, that an innocent mistake might be made on the subject. I believe, sir, it has been the practice to consider the acceptance of an office, as relating to the date of the commission. The officer is allowed his salary from that date, upon the principle

that the commission is a grant of the office, and the title commences with the date of the grant. This principle is certainly liable to abuse, but where there was a suspicion of abuse, I presume the government would depart from it. Admitting the office to pass by the commission, and the acceptance to relate to its date, it then does not appear very incorrect in the case of a commission, for the office of a circuit judge, granted to a district judge, as the acceptance of the commission for the former office relates to the date of the commission, to consider the latter office as vacant from the same time. The offices are incompatible. You cannot suppose the same person in both offices at the same time. From the moment, therefore, that you consider the office of circuit judge filled by a person who holds the commission of district judge, you must consider the office of district judge as vacated. The grant is contingent. If the contingency happen, the office vests from the date of the commission, if the contingency does not happen the grant is void. If this reasoning be found, it was not irregular in the late administration, after granting a commission to a district judge, for the place of a circuit judge, to make a grant of the office of the district judge, upon the contingency of his accepting the office of circuit judge. I now return, sir, to that point of the charge, which was personal in its nature, and of infinitely the most serious import. It is a charge as to which, we can only ask, is it true? If it be true, it cannot be excused; it cannot be palliated, it is vile profligate corruption, which every honest mind will condemn. But, sir, we are not to condemn, till we have evidence of the fact. If the offence be serious, the proof ought to be plenary. I will consider the evidence of this, upon which the honorable member has relied, and I will show him by application of it to a stronger case, that it is of a nature to prove nothing.

Let me first state the principal case. Two gentlemen of the senate, Mr. Read of South Carolina, and Mr. Green of Rhode-Island, who voted in favor of the law of last session, each received an appointment to the place of district judge, which was designed to be vacated by the promotion of the district judge to the office of circuit judge. The gentleman conveyed to us a distinct impression of his opinion, that there was an understanding between these gentlemen and the President, and that the offices were the promised price of their votes.

I presume, sir, the gentleman will have more charity, in the case which I am about to mention, and he will for once admit that public men ought not to be condemned, upon loose conclusions drawn from equivocal presumptions.

The case, sir, to which I refer, carries me once more to the scene of the Presidential election. I should not have introduced it into this debate, had it not been called up by the honorable member from Virginia. In that scene I had a part, it was a part not barren of incident, and which has left an impression, which cannot easily depart from my recollection. I know who were rendered important characters, either from the possession of personal means or from the accident of political situation. And now, sir, let me ask the honorable member, what his reflections and belief will be, when he observes that every man, on whose vote the event of the election hung, has since been distinguished by Presidential favor. I fear, sir, I should violate the decorum of Parliamentary proceedings, in the mentioning of names, but I hope the example which has been set me will be admitted as an excuse. Mr. Charles Pinckney of South Carolina was not a member of the house, but he was one of the most active, efficient, and successful promoters of the election of the present chief magistrate. It was well ascertained that the votes of South Carolina were to turn the equal balance of the scales. The zeal and industry of Mr. Pinckney had no bounds. The doubtful politics of South Carolina were decided, and her votes cast into the scale of Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Pinckney has since been appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid. An appointment as high and honorable, as

any within the gift of the executive. I will not deny that this prelerment is the reward of talents and services, although, sir, I have never yet heard of the talents or the services of Mr. Charles Pinckney. In the House of Representatives I know what was the value of the vote of Mr. Claiborne of Tennessee. The vote of a state was in his hands. Mr. Claiborne has since been raised to the high dignity of governor of the Mississippi Territory. I know how great and how greatly felt, was the importance of the vote of Mr. Linn of New-Jersey. The delegation of the state consists of five members. Two of the delegation were decidedly for Mr. Jefferson; two were decidedly for Mr. Burr. Mr. Linn was considered as inclining to one side, but still doubtful. Both parties looked up to him for the vote of New-Jersey. He gave it to Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Linn has since had the profitable office of supervisor of his district conferred upon him. Mr. Lyon of Vermont was in this instance an important man. He neutralized the vote of Vermont. His absence alone would have given the vote of a state to Mr. Burr. It was too much to give an office to Mr. Lyon; his character was low. But Mr. Lyon's son has been handsomely provided for in one of the executive offices. I shall add to the catalogue but the name of one more gentleman, Mr. Edward Livingston, of New-York. I knew well, full well I know the consequence of this gentleman. His means were not limited to his own vote—nay, I always considered more than the vote of New-York with his power. Mr. Livingston has been the attorney for the district of New-York—the read of preferment has been opened to him—and his brother has been raised to the distinguished place of minister plenipotentiary to the French republic. This catalogue might be swelled to a much greater magnitude; but I fear, Mr. Chairman, were I to proceed further, it might be supposed, that I myself harboured the uncharitable suspicions of the integrity of the chief magistrate, and of the purity of the gentleman whom he thought proper to promote, which it is my design alone to banish from the mind of the honorable member from Virginia.

(Speech to be continued.)

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS.

I HAVE read it, and with some mortification, that the file in which I have conveyed my sentiments, is considered by some persons whose names were introduced, as disrespectful to them. If it be so, I hope this voluntary apology will be received, and that the gentlemen will believe me sincere. My sole motive was, to ridicule and forever silence those who thought that Mr. Hay was a pearl of more value than the whole federal tribe, and it appeared to me that nothing would so well answer that purpose as the comparative view in which the subject was arranged. "That praise unmerited, is satire in disguise," I admit; but as I do not believe that there was a single sprig of praise bestowed on any body which has not been dearly earned, I shall not believe that any person can seriously say that there was any latent lurking satire; but be this as it may, as such another occasion will never happen, a similar review will never be made by me.

Not skilled in composition, and a stranger to its rules; not having had the advantage of an academical or forensic education, I pursued that mode and arrangement which was easy to myself and would be familiar to the most humble capacities. That I did not court any man's favour, may be inferred, because I am unknown; that I have not offended the most chaste and delicate ear, will be proved by examining what I have written.

The file of interregation and comparison is best fitted to moderate understanding; and although it may be by far too low for the far-famed HORTENSIIUS, or his admirers or partisans, it will not be considered so by nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand, of those who read this paper. It will be in vain to endeavor to weaken the force of the remarks which I have made by discovering and proclaiming the name of the author. Let them be examined by the test and authority, of truth and reason; if they will stand there, it will matter not whether they were delivered in thunder from Heaven; by a voice crying in the Wilderness, or by sounds proceeding from the bowels of the Earth. Let the enquiry be, are they true? Are they just? And leave the author to the obscurity which he has chosen.

But for a moment let it be supposed that the author should be known, and be possible to weaken what he has said that circumstance, or to expose him to questions, or to a plain unvarnished tale, in a plain inoffensive manner, concerning

a subject in which the public is interested? Or may it not rouse him to present other questions, and make other comparisons, from which more unpleasant conclusions will follow? I mean this for those whom it may fit.

If Mr. Hay and his party had proceeded in the election in the ordinary way; if they had left the inhabitants of this city to that quiet and repose which was and is essential to their happiness, and which the law enjoins; if by their meetings and proceedings discord and disorder had not been produced; I believe that not a single unpleasant paragraph would have appeared in this or any other newspaper; as to myself I can speak with certainty, and now, once for all, declare, that the few things which I have written have proceeded from a sincere belief that it was necessary; and from the firm opinion that the author of *Hortensius*, *Franklin*, and the *Essay on the Merchant's Tan*, does not possess that description of talents, or a temper to play those which he does possess, to promote the general political rights, interests and happiness of the community. And this is my creed.

If it be right to substitute the hypothetical fancies of his own imagination for facts—sophistry for argument—and syllogisms for truths—if from such sources it be right to draw strong and irrevocable conclusions, and in a tide of positiveness which will admit of no possibility of error or mistake—if to adhere closely to a side and make every thing bend to it—to be a partisan of such flexibility as to be considered by his party "a pearl of more value than the whole federal tribe," then in this way only, he can be so considered; for sufficient to entitle Mr. Hay to confidence, then I admit that he is qualified than any man in the community, but while such qualifications as these have a contrary effect with me, I shall never cease to think, and shall sometimes say, that I think him not only among the last, but the very last man in the city who ought to be selected for its representative, and I further say, that in the same proposition that it shall be ascertained that he is a man of superior talents, while I believe the whole force and weight of those talents would be employed, and solely devoted to the views of his party, that he would totally forget the duties of a politician and appear only as a partisan. I shall consider it my duty to present against him my feeble opposition. And I beg leave to declare, that it was not for the petty pleasure of passing him in review against such a phalanx of meritorious characters, which induced me to disturb the tranquillity of his repose, or to discomfit a single missile of his facts, or to weaken the self-approbation which I presume a confidence in himself has long ago sanctified.

If Mr. Hay will voluntarily descend from that untenable post to which he has been so ostentatiously exalted, and shall defer the epithet of being a *defector from his party*—if he will convince me that an enemy to those political divisions which such fine and all the obloquy may be attached to them, he shall find me an advocate ready to countenance in any laudable effort. Unless these or similar events shall happen, he may expect no opposition, as ready as time and as effectual as can be made by the means which may offer and by measures similar to these. And this is my conclusion.

A FRIEND TO ORDER.

April 24, 1802.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

Latest from Europe.

Last evening arrived ship *Fortuna*, captain *Rhod*, from Bremen, but left from England, which he left the 6th of March—By this vessel, an enclosed newspaper of the 5th was received, by a gentleman of this city, who has politely handed us the same, and from which we have only time to extract the following.

HAGUE, February 22.

A courier from our plenipotentiary at Amiens arrived here yesterday. The government immediately held an extraordinary sitting. Persons who are esteemed well-informed, assert that the difficulties which Spain opposed to the negotiation, and had delayed the termination of it, have been entirely done away, and that nothing now remains to prevent the signing the definitive treaty. Our minister, Schimmelpennick, is slated to be made with the British ambassador arrangements relative to the Cape of Good Hope, and to the ships of the East-India company, which were confiscated at the period of the breaking out of the war in the British ports, for which ships our government claimed an indemnity.

PARIS, February 24.

The American ship, the *merce*, is arrived direct from New-York, after a passage of twenty days, and has brought the public journals of the United States.

LONDON, February 27.

Such ships continue to be paid off as are in want of repairs, but very

few of the seamen will be discharged till the receipt of the definitive treaty.

March 2.

It was not merely the Dutch funds which fell lately in Holland, but also the Russian, American, Prussian funds, &c. fell 5 and 6 per cent. It is calculated that the fall in the funds of these countries amounts to fifty millions. The cause of this astonishing depression is explained in letters from Holland, received on Saturday, to be the facility of getting into the new Dutch loan, which appears so advantageous that the sales of stock are immense, for the purpose of carrying the produce to the officers for the new loan. In the single province of Holland there were subscribed in one day 22 millions. It is short nothing less than a revolution in the moneyed world.

March 3.

Mr. Basset the messenger, arrived this morning with dispatches from Amiens.

We received this morning the Paris papers to the 28th ult. The only article of any importance in these confirms the arrival of the hereditary prince of Orange at Paris. He arrived there on the 25th, and the next day was presented to the first consul, by whom he was favorably received. Respecting the negotiation at Amiens, the papers neither communicate any intelligence, nor hazard even a speculation; yet the French funds are higher—57 3/4.

An order has been received at Portsmouth to fit out several ships of war with all possible expedition: each ship is to take a number of troops on board, and to be victualled for four months. The destination of the squadron is a profound secret. A rumor that they are going to Turkey to act in conjunction with the Turks against Pashaw Oglou, seems to be unworthy of credit. We rather think this armament is bound for the West-Indies. (London Packet.)

The marquis Cornwallis gave a most splendid dinner at Amiens, on Monday last, to the French, Spanish and Dutch plenipotentiaries, and their several secretaries, together with a number of the principal inhabitants of the town. His lordship uniformly lives in a style of the utmost elegance and hospitality.

Lords Cornwallis distributes ten guineas a day besides the fragments of the table, among the poor at Amiens.

There is reason to believe that the Salt duty will be repealed. Some of this and other duties which will also be changed, it is intended to put a heavy duty on Malt and Hops. It is also said that coals will be taxed at the pit mouth, so that the duty paid in the metropolis may be more general throughout the kingdom.

NEW-YORK, April 19.

The brig *Favourite*, captain Brown, arrived at this port on Saturday, in 23 days from Cape Francois, which place he left on the 6th instant. Captain B. informs, that between the 1st and 5th of April, the Batavian fleet, consisting of 3 full of the line and two frigates, with 5000 French troops on board, arrived at the Cape, and were immediately landed. He adds that Touffant was at the distance of a few miles from the Cape, where Christophe is at the head of 15000 negroes, and that they frequently venture within a quarter of a mile from the gates of the city. Gen. Leclerc was at Port Republic. Rigaud and one of his aids-de-camp were arrested on suspicion of treason, and put on board a French 74, which sailed on the 4th inst. for France. General Leclerc, in an engagement with the negroes, had received a wound in the body; his first aid-de-camp killed, and his second dangerously wounded.

Captain Brown left at Cape Francois, ship *Ann Terry*, of this port; brig *Hope*, do, and schooner *Perseverance*, with 80 or 90 other American vessels; many of them had lain there several weeks without having obtained permission to discharge their cargoes, or to depart for any other port. Those who had disposed of their cargoes were waiting for payment, which is made in government bills at sixty days. The American consul had left the Cape for Port Republic for the purpose (as was supposed) of making some arrangement in the business with the commander in chief.

The sloop *Harriet* and brig *Rosena*, Brown, of New-port, and several others, had obtained permission to sail.

Captain Brown further informs, that on the 19th February, whilst he lay at the port of St. Domingo, part of his cargo was taken out, the whole of his crew lost on board the frigate *La Fraternite*, and their places supplied by five French sailors with whom he was ordered to depart for Cape Francois.

We noticed sometime ago that general Leclerc and one of his aids

had been wounded in an engagement with the negroes: the account by captain Brown is, we presume, merely a ramification of the same story—no action of note having taken place since that time.

We have seen letters from the Cape, dated 28th March and the 3d of April, from very intelligent and respectable sources, wherein no mention is made of the blacks being in large bodies about the Cape, threatening its destruction. On the contrary, from the tenor of these letters, every thing remained tranquil; and it appears that the French were only waiting for the expected reinforcements from Europe to carry their plans into effect.

The letters alluded to announce the arrival of the Breft division of the fleet on the 22d March; that from Havre-de-Grace on the 28th; and that part of the Batavian fleet had entered the port at the same time of writing—the whole had arrived when captain B. failed.)

(Mercantile Advertiser)

Very late news from the Cape

The situation of Cape Francois, &c. on the 6th inst. the day on which capt. Brown left that place, was truly deplorable, as it respects the soldiery, natives, and Americans.

Captain Brown informs us, that there was not the least prospect of Leclerc's subduing the blacks, who were daily committing depredations on the lives and property of the inhabitants, in light of the Cape; that the blacks had, in different engagements, killed about 6000 of the French troops; that many of them were daily falling sacrifices to a disorder which prevailed among them, and that the equality of one party was not exceeded by the other: the French, when they have to do with a number of blacks, conduct them to a large pit, dug for the purpose, when they are either shot or put to the sword, and then tumbled in; the French arriving from this uncovered grave, is extremely offensive for three miles round. The blacks murder the whites wherever they can find them, and leave them unburied; and the ground, in many places, is strewn with dead bodies.

Captain Brown further informs, that the Batavian fleet, consisting of five 74's, and two frigates, and several transports, with goods on board, had arrived there a few days before he failed; that Leclerc, who had been wounded, was at Port-au-Prince; that the French troops were almost continually kept within the fortifications; and that several different fighting parties had been entirely destroyed by the blacks.

Our informant further adds, that 2000 who came out with the French army, turned traitors, and had nearly given up a part of the French army; but, on the putting his scheme into execution, his letters to a general in the Spanish part of the island were intercepted. Rigaud, with several of his aids, were immediately taken prisoners, and put on board of a 74, and failed for France on the 5th instant, to receive his trial.

When captain Brown failed, there were at the Cape no less than 87 fail of American vessels. Out of these, only four had permission to sail. The French not only have taken out the sails from these vessels, but treat them with every possible indignity. No bills or money had yet been given for their cargoes, except an individual invoice or two. The one fourth cash which is paid, goes no further than to pay the duties and port expenses; so that not a single dollar is brought away by American vessels. How long will our government thus suffer their commerce to be interrupted, and their seafaring citizens treated in the most brutal manner?

(N. Y. Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

From Cape Francois.

By the arrivals of yesterday, we have accounts from Cape Francois, as late as the 3d inst. At that time nothing decisive had occurred. Respecting the military operations of the French no satisfactory information could be received there.—The negroes, avoiding all regular engagements, confined their warfare to nightly excursions, rushing on their enemy, with the most savage impetuosity, burning and destroying all that came within their reach, and then retiring to their fastnesses.—It was inferred, from the number of wounded French soldiers that were daily brought into town, that the blacks generally possessed the advantage.—It was reported that Paul L. venture, brother to Toussaint, had an engagement with Christophe, in which the latter was worsted.—Madame Dessalines, wife to the black general, had been made prisoner.—She is a black woman, and represented by those who have been in that country, as amiable and humane.—The jewels and other ornaments found on her person, were extremely valuable.—It is stated, that during the

convulsions in the colony, many lives and much property were preserved by her interposition.

By our list it will be perceived there are a great number of American vessels at the Cape—Flour was in abundance.

We have been favored with "L'Observateur, ou Gazette du Port Republicain," of the 1st instant, in which we perceive a letter from gen. Le Clerc to gen. Dugua, accompanying an intercepted letter written by Rigaud, and addressed to Gen. Laplume, who commanded in the fourth. Rigaud, it seems, is obnoxious to Le Clerc, and is charged by him with having designs hostile to the restoration of tranquility in the colony. Le Clerc, therefore, orders Dugua to send him, together with all his family, immediately to France. Dugua, in his answer to Le Clerc states that his orders had been promptly executed; that Rigaud had been sent on board the frigate Cornelia, and Admiral Joyeuse, was instructed to deliver him to the minister of marine. These letters we shall translate for tomorrow.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1802.

The public have been long anxiously expecting the proposal from the French government for a loan. Mr. Pichon has not concealed his intentions of making the request, and that he had conferred with the president on the subject. The president and democratic members of congress are anxious that it should take place, but are fearful of bringing forward the proposal—and what is their reason? Why, too much, the apprehension that it will be opposed by the federal members. What contemptible opinion must they have of the people of the United States and of themselves? On what a flimsy foundation rest their power, if it is to be so easily shaken.

If it is just and proper that the French should have this loan—if they think it right, what a shameful deference of their duty, not to bring it forward—if it is not right, why are they so anxious in their private conversation, to have it granted? What a glorious administration we shall have, if it is to be thus driven about by every breeze! In discussing any public measure, the equity is not to be, is it just and equitable? Will it advance the honor and interests of the United States? What will the people say? The substantial interests, the comfort and happiness of the people, should undoubtedly be the primary, nay, the only object in every measure of government. But who are to be the judges of this? For what purpose are the members of congress selected from the people, sent from such a distance at great expense, supplied with every means of information the country can afford, but to examine and decide upon the measures proper to be pursued—to advance the happiness, preserve the liberties, and secure the rights of their constitution? Behold, when the French government makes a request of the greatest importance, the most urgent necessity, and requiring a speedy answer, our chief magistrate shrinks from his duty, trembles at the expression of that *vox populi* to which he has so often appealed, and so fervently flattered. How is it known, how do the federalists themselves know, that they will oppose the application? They are not in the confidence of the executive; they do not possess the necessary documents for judging; nor do they know upon what principles or in what shape it will come forward. How pusillanimous then, in the democrats, refusing to form a majority, that they should thus flatter at a shadow, thus fear a phantom of their own creating!

(Washington Federalist)

"IS HE HONEST?"

President Jefferson's Inaugural Speech.

David Howe, Esq. late post-master at Castine, has been removed from office, and Geo. Tyler, appointed to succeed him.

Mr. Howe is universally known and acknowledged to be a man of reputable character, perfectly correct in his morals, and of great candor and moderation in his political sentiments.

For the character of his successor, we advise Mr. Jefferson's "man Gideon," to enquire of the inhabitants of the island on which he has resided previous to his appointment—of the leading characters in the legislature of Massachusetts, both federal and antifederal—of the honest citizens in the town of Boston, where he was born, federal and antifederal—of General Dearborn, the lord proprietor of opinions and appointments of the district of Maine—and of the records in the district court of Maine, by a judgment which he is now disqualified from holding any office under the United States, unless seven years have expired since he was convicted of being the federal government.

It is said, that since the dismissal of Howe, the respectable part of the community in that vicinity, do not choose to risk their letters in that office, but send them to Buckton, (a distance of 18 miles, and that through woods barely passable,) for a more safe conveyance.

(Portland Gazette.)

Extract of a letter from Washington to the Editor of the U. S. Gazette, dated Wednesday, April 14.

"The bill making provisions for the redemption of the whole of the public debt was this day again taken up in committee of the whole house Mr. Morris of Vermont in the chair.

Mr. Randolph addressed the chair, and declared that he rose principally to repeat the remarks which fell from him yesterday against striking out the 4th section of the bill. Having repeated these remarks as he had promised, he gave notice that as soon as the present motion should be disposed of, he should move to amend the section in such a manner as to prevent the perpetuation complained of, by limiting the power of re-loaning the installments of the Dutch debt to those which are now due, by which means the payment of each installment may be put off for six years from the time at which it shall become due, but no longer. After some debate the question was taken on the motion of Mr. Griswold to strike out and loth.

Mr. Griswold then moved to strike out the 6th section which empowers the commissioners of the sinking fund to employ an agent in Europe for the purpose of transacting any business relative to the discharge of the Dutch debt and to the negotiation of new loans, at a salary of 3000 dollars a year. Mr. Griswold remarked that we have had a minister resident at the Hague. That mission has been suppressed. Whether that place was now to be supplied under the name of an agent he could not tell; but he knew that this business had hitherto been conducted by him in Holland with perfect fidelity at a much less expense. He thought this mode much safer than that proposed in the bill, as an agent might not be as responsible in property and in character as the great trading houses of Europe who have heretofore done the business.—This motion was also debated and negatively.

Mr. Griswold then called the attention of the committee to a part of the 5th section which empowers the commissioners of the sinking fund to contract either with the bank of the United States, or with any other public institution, or with individuals, for the payment in Holland of the whole or any part of the principal of the said Dutch debt.—Mr. Griswold moved to strike out the words "or with individuals." He supposed the whole provision unnecessary, and that the payments might as well be made by the government itself according to former practice as by contractors; but he thought it particularly improper to trust such vast concerns with individuals, who having received the money might fail or abscond, and then the government must pay the whole again in Holland.

Mr. Bayard made a motion to supersede this which was to strike out the whole of this provision. He said that it not only made a provision for paying the whole debt, but it made provision for paying more. It enabled the commissioners to give to the banks or individuals a profitable job which might as well be done by the government, according to former practice as by any other person or corporation, and in case the failure or unfaithfulness of the contractor so employed the whole debt be paid twice. He thought the government might better pay its own debts than employ and pay contractors for doing it.—This motion was debated and negatively.

The question then recurred upon the motion of Mr. Griswold, which was also negatively.

Mr. Griswold then moved a proviso to limit the compensation which the commissioners shall be permitted to allow to such contractors, and which by the bill is entirely discretionary. If such contractors must be employed, he was willing to pay them well, but he thought some limit should be fixed, beyond which that compensation should not be allowed to go.—This amendment was rejected.

Mr. Bayard moved to strike out the provision in the 4th section in these words: "And provided always that the power herein given shall not be construed to repeal, diminish, or affect the power given to the said

commissioners by the tenth section of an act entitled, an act making further provision for the support of public credit and for the redemption of the public debt, &c. &c. This was an act authorizing the commissioners to borrow five millions of dollars, if necessary, within a particular year. Mr. Bayard objected that there was nothing in this bill to repeal that act, and of course there could be no necessity for inserting this saving clause, unless it was in this blind way to revive the power of the commissioners at this time to borrow a sum of five millions of dollars. This he thought a very improper mode of doing the business. If the gentleman thought it necessary for the government to borrow money, they ought to come out boldly and say so, and not attempt by this side-wind to come at a purpose which they were unwilling to avow.

The ministerialists gave no reason why the provision should be retained, but they negatived the motion for striking it out.

After some other amendments had been proposed, which shared the same fate the committee rose and reported the bill to the house, where it was taken up and the same amendments proposed, and the yeas and nays taken upon them.

After some further amendments had been offered and rejected the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Thus you see, this bill which sets out with the promising title, "a bill making provision for the redemption of the whole public debt of the United States," is in reality a bill authorizing the commissioners of the sinking fund to re-loan THE WHOLE of the 9,000,000 of dollars due to Holland, and to borrow 5,000,000 of dollars at home.

Sports of the Turf.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May next, will be run for over the Broad Rock Course, near Manchester and Richmond, a Purse of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, three mile heats.—The day following a Purse of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, two mile heats.—And on the third day a SWEEPSTAKE, for three years old Colts, two mile heats. Entrance FIFTY DOLLARS play or pay. This subscription will be kept open until the evening of the first days purse: the money to be run for each day, will be hung up at the starting place. The rules which this Turf will be regulated by, as to the weights, will be the same as the New-Market rules. Gentlemen who start horses can be accommodated with stables, litter and forage.

WILLIAM BALL,

Proprietor of the Turf.

Broad Rock, March 29, 1802. cp 3w

N. B. This is a new course, and is allowed by every person who has seen it to be equal to any on the continent.

WILL be run for, on Saturday the 1st day of May next, on the above course, an elegant SADDLE & BRIDLE, mile heats. Free for any untitled Saddle Nag, riding ketches on each. The proprietor pledges himself that no horse which comes within the description as above, will be objected to start.

W. BALL.

April 24th, 1802. at

JUST IMPORTED

From London, and for sale, at Mr. Bowler's, near the Bridge, Richmond, wholesale and retail.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF fancy Japan'd Chairs, of superior kinds, and Settees to match; Superb painted Bedsteads; some beautiful Prints, Miniature Frames, &c.

Gentlemen's Suspenders or Slings; Likewise, London made Ladies' & Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, of every description.

A few pair Half Boots, all of the present fashion, and finished by the best workmen in Great Britain;

50 pair of Spurs, in the New-Market style; A few doz. pair of real Cordovan English Boot Legs, very low priced;

Handsome Shawls, and Muslin for Ladies morning Dresses, & Gentlemen's Shirts; Plain Silk Oil'd do. and Oil'd Lawn Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.

The whole will be sold low for cash, as the proprietors must return to Europe in a short time.

Richmond, April 27, 1802. cp 1f

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

AN ASSISTANT wanted, who understands the dead languages. Enquire of the Printer. April 26th, 1802. cp 1f

E. W. Rootes, HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton;
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Lile of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES, AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

The Hay Market Gardens,

In this City, are OPEN for the SEASON.

AS great improvements have been made therein since the last season, and still greater going on, with the addition of the Musical Gallery in which is placed the elegant ORGAN, imported last fall from London, containing eight stops, with a kettle drum and triangles, so as to form a complete band of music, together with the large Ball Room now completing. The proprietor flatters himself that from his determination to prosecute his plan of establishing this place of genteel resort, that his endeavors will meet the patronage of the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and the public generally. It is his intention to procure the best Musicians (vocal and instrumental), to accompany the Organ occasionally, and to give frequent specimens of FIRE and WATER WORKS, for which no extra charge will be made, except on benefits for performers of peculiar merit.

The Gates of entrance last year, 1/6 each grown person, and half price for children, for which all the amusements of riding in the Flying Gigs, Semivertical Coaches, (that are now preparing) and the sportive games are to be enjoyed without further charge, except those who choose to sit in the Musical Gallery; they are to pay 2/6 more at the stair way, and in proportion for children. No admission can be had to the Orchestra only by Amateurs on invitation.

Divine music will be performed on Sunday afternoons, where such Ladies or Gentlemen who wish to join the choir will be invited to the Music Gallery; during which, the utmost decorum will be observed.

Music will be provided on Wednesday evenings for dancing, at no expense to the company. The best liquors and other refreshments will be constantly supplied, to be paid for by those who use them.

A few good waiters are wanted. Richmond, April 2nd, 1802.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th current, a negro man slave named JEM, alias SOOT, yellow complexion, thin visage, slender made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, he has had the small pox, and shows the marks in his face; was born and bred by the widow Ellis, near the Meadow Bridges; he is aged 20 or 21 years. When he left my employ (as a waterman) he had on an Ox-naburg shirt and overalls, short cotton coat, and swanstown waistcoat. A reward of TEN DOLLARS, besides all expenses will be paid on delivery of the said negro man to Brown, Riggs, & Co. Richmond, or to me in Buckingham county. It is not improbable he is harboured about Richmond, having lived there, and in that neighborhood some years.

James Phelps.

Bent Creek, April 27, 1802. 1f

FOR SALE, A VERY VALUABLE Male House Servant

ABOUT 35 years of age. He has been for some time a resident in the city, and of unexceptionable character. The terms very moderate, and may be known as also the servant seen upon application made to Messrs. Proffers & Moncre.

April 24th, 1802. 1f

THE different PARISHES are hereby notified, That Tuesday the 4th of May next, is the time of holding the Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church. As business highly interesting requires the attention of the Members and Friends of the Church, it is hoped the Parishes will spare no exertion in sending forward their Deputies.

By desire of the Bishop, JOHN BUCHANAN, Treasurer to the Prot. Esp. Church. April 5, 1802.

HAY.

THE gentlemen of Richmond and Manchester are respectfully informed, that they may be supplied with HAY at 5/6 and BLADES at 6/6 per 100 lbs. delivered at my Plantation at the New Bridges, eight miles from Richmond.

James Govan.

April 8th, 1802. 1f

The famous and complete Horse

STIRLING,

(Never beaten but once, and then by accident)



WAS imported from London by the subscriber, and extraordinary to relate, he won a King's plate at 4 years old, and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the Racing Calendar, and clerk of the course at New Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior), and the first horse then on the British turf, paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (4 miles one furlong and one hundred and thirty-eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

STIRLING is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England; he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf; and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303, where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the famous running horse Stirling, sometimes ran the first mile (of the New-Market course) in one minute, which is at the rate of 82 feet and an half in a second, an inconceivable swiftness, even supposing it a little exaggerated, as is probable it was; but for further satisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. May. If such a velocity had continued some seconds, it might have been fairly pronounced, that the horse went swifter than the wind, it being very seldom the most violent wind makes such way. The greatest known velocity of a ship at sea is six marine leagues in an hour, and supposing the ship to take the third of the velocity of the wind which impelled it, the speed of that wind would not amount to 80 feet in one second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a contradiction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the best horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Alcot, beating Mr. Crosby's Victor, (this was the first time he started). He afterwards won at Egham, the Miska Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, 15 subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H. Delme, Esq. he won a gold plate at New-Market, Duke's Course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mrs. Girdler's Bishop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (Round Course) four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Mission, Lord Clermont's Repeater, and Lord Grosvenor's Capricorn. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Rutten's filly at Epsom, and won the King's plate at Ipswich. In 1796 he won at New-Market the second class of the Oakland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Caulic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Pot-fous out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brail, Lord Egre-mont's Eraticus, and Lord Darlington's Albion. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the points of the Oakland, which he also won, beating Lord Titchfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the King's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Butt's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear a match at New-Market for 500 guineas each; received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Tempell's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstake of 50 guineas each, (seven subscribers) beating Lord Darlington's St. George, and others, Duke's Course, four miles. He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, (which will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first day of August following) at the Bowling Green, and will cover mares at Three Guineas the leap, to be paid at the stable door, or Six Guineas the season, and Ten Guineas to insure a mare to be with foal, with One Dollar to the Groom, the money in every instance to be paid before the mares are removed. Good pasturage, GRATIS, with an addition of 500 acres, to what the subscriber had last year; servants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10s a week, which expense it is recommended to gentlemen to save, as they may be assured they are of but little use. Grain will be furnished at the market price, for which the money must be sent, and the greatest attention will be paid to the mares, but

no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Six Guineas the season, and for Ten Guineas to insure, will be expected with the mares.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, Feb. 1st, 1802. 1011210

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that STIRLING was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, (one of the best sons of Eclipse) his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cad; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsy, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of Newcastle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Talolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

THOMAS STIRLING.

The celebrated running Horse

Cormorant,



Will stand the ensuing season at the Bowling Green, to cover fifty Mares only, besides a part of his owner's at TEN POUNDS each, and One Dollar to the Groom. With this condition, if the money is paid by the 10th of August next, any mare failing to prove with foal, may go the next season, gratis; and should the death or removal of the horse prevent a colt then, the money shall be returned, provided the mare remains the property of the person who put her to foal. The sooner gentlemen engage their mares the better, as not a single one over the above number will be taken in. Cormorant was a winner 19 times against the best horses in England, has been frequently advertised and a full account of his racing given; suffice it now to say, that he is in high health and condition; that a very great proportion of the mares covered by him last season are in foal, those that failed (if any) may be sent to this season, gratis, if the owners of the mares who have not paid me, will do it by the 10th of May next; those that have paid are entitled. Cormorant has been a most successful racer, is a very beautiful horse, has more of the Arabian blood than any horse in America, and his stock are remarkably handsome and active. If gentlemen prefer it, their mares may be covered at Five Guineas the season, without any condition.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, Feb. 1, 1802.

PEDIGREE.

"I do certify, that CORMORANT was bred by me, and got by Woodpecker; his dam Nettie-top, by Squirrell, his grandam by Bajazet; great grandam by Regulus; great, great grandam by Lord Dale's Arabian; his great, great, great grandam by Darley's Arabian; his great, great, great, great grandam by the Byerly Turk; his great, great, great, great grandam by the Talolet Barb; his great, great, great, great, great grandam by Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

"The above is so valuable a horse, both on account of his speed and blood [which is the best in England] that I am sorry he is about to leave the country."

"EGREMONT."

Sales at Vendue,

By PROSSER & MONCURE.

On Monday the 3d day of May next, (the day preceding the Richmond Races,) at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, viz:

ONE SQUARE, of four half Acres Lots, on one of which are erected, the most convenient and desirable BUILDINGS in this city—the present residence of the subscriber.

Five other Lots between the Basin and the River, severally improved, viz: A two-story dwelling house, with stables, garden, and offices complete.

Another comfortable dwelling House; Stables, Garden and Office above.

Another smaller detached dwelling house, with garden only.

A Store-House, now under rent for 50 dollars per annum; and the fifth, containing only a small stable for three horses, and carriage house.

With the view of affording a better estimate of this very valuable property, farther information may be gained upon application to the Auctioneers.

The terms of sale will be, one fifth paid down, or on a credit of 60 days; the balance in four equal semi annual installments satisfactorily secured; on interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

Possession, and a clear legal title, will be given, to the entire accommodation of the parties concerned.

D. M. RANDOLPH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1802. 1011210

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumphrey, Book-Binder and Stationer

To the Freeholders of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Henrico, Goochland, and Louisa.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

WITH grateful acknowledgments for the honor you did me by my election as senator for the last term, and a consciousness of having discharged my duty to you and the commonwealth according to the best of my feeble abilities, I take the freedom through this medium to make known to you my willingness to serve the district for the ensuing term.—Should my former services be now rewarded by your approbation, the highest possible reward, I flatter myself that my future conduct will be correspondent with the true interest of my country and constituents—while I remain with grateful respect and esteem,

Yours obt. humble servant,

THOMAS ROYSTER.

March 1st, 1802.

SPORTS OF THE TURF!

NEW-MARKET.

In consequence of the elections in the different counties in this State coming on the 15th day of April, at which time the New-Market Races are advertised, and from a desire of many gentlemen of the turf also, I am compelled to offer the same to the third Wednesday in May, at which time they will certainly commence, agreeable to the former terms, viz:

FIRST day, a Sweepstake, by three year old colts and fillies, carrying each 86lbs. two mile heats, entrance One Hundred Dollars, half forfeit. This subscription will be kept open until the 15th day of April, and no longer. Entrance to be made by letter or personal application to the subscriber. Should more than six start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Second day, a purse of 400 dollars will be run for, four mile heats, entrance 25 dollars. Weights as heretofore established.

Third day, a purse of 300 dollars will be run for, two mile heats, entrance 25 dollars.

And the fourth day, a Sweepstake, by three and four year old colts and fillies, the former carrying 86lb, and the latter 70lb, two mile heats, entrance 100 dollars. This subscription will be closed the evening of the third day's race; and if five or more nags start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Good stables and livery furnished for race horses GRATIS.

STIRLING GARY,

Keeper of the Course.

February 14, 1802.

THE Subscriber having taken the above Course for two years, has furnished himself with good beds, as well as stables, together with officers and servants of a proper description; also, liquors of a superior quality. He flatters himself from his experience, and a desire to please, in the above business, to give general and complete satisfaction.

STIRLING GARY.

March 24, 1802.

Genessee.

For Sale, all the Subscriber's

MILLS, HOUSES, and improved FARMS,

In the counties of Ontario and Steuben, in the State of New-York.

TO meet the views of the numerous applicants for this valuable property, and to give an opportunity of acquiring it on fair and equal terms, the subscriber offers it for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 15th day of June next, at Powell's Hotel in Geneva, on the favourable terms of one fifth Cash, and the remainder payable in six annual payments with lawful interest.

The mills are situated at Hopeton, Lyons, and Sodus, Genessee Falls, Caldonia, Onondaga Lake, Painted Post, Bath and Shutes, several of which are merchant mills, and the greater part of them are erected on the navigable waters leading to Montreal, Albany, and Baltimore.

The houses are situated in Bath, Painted Post, Hopeton, Geneva, Lyons and Sodus, and the improved farms are in the neighborhood of these towns. All of which will positively be sold, except the house and farm occupied by the subscriber, near Bath.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Bath, February 1, 1802.

FOR SALE,

At first cost, a northern built

COACHEE,

And a pair of HARNESS, which has never been used.

THE cause of its sale is, that it is not such a carriage as was directed. It may be seen, and the price known, by applying to the printer of this paper.

Richmond, March 23, 1802.

March 2, 1802.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL Meeting of the members of the Difinal Swamp Canal Company, is requested at the Eagle-Tavern in Norfolk, on Monday the 17th of May next, on business of importance to the completion of the Canal. Delinquent subscribers are also notified that on Tuesday the 18th of May next, their Shares will be sold, unless they pay before that day their quotas heretofore called for.

Robert Andrews, President.
Thomas Newton,
Aug. Slaughter,
Geo. G. Martin,
Robert Boush,
March 29, 1802. 1011210

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the sign of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from Thomas Crews, residing in Lynchburg, and Will. Long, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN'S Store.

Will. Long,

Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

CASH

TOBACCO,

AT the second house below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

Land for Sale.

FIVE Hundred Acres, adjoining the land of John Wickham, Esq. in the county of Henrico, distant about 10 or 11 miles from Richmond. One hundred and twenty acres are of the best James River low grounds, eighty acres cleared, part of which is second low grounds, and three hundred acres wood land. Any person purchasing, will have the privilege of sowing wheat in the fall, and possessing given next Christmas. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remaining one fourth in 18 months. If this land is not sold at private sale before the 15th of May next, it will on that day be offered for sale at public auction at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond. Terms may be known by application to Doctor JOHN GRINGAN, in the city of Richmond.

March 24, 1802.

Joseph Bonnardel,

FROM PARIS,

TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

Begs leave to offer his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond.

HIS terms for attending persons at their own houses three times a week, are five dollars entrance and four dollars per month; but where two or more associate to receive lessons at the same time and place, considerable deductions will be made.

He will receive pupils at his own house, and attend them every day in the week except Saturday, at three dollars entrance, and nine dollars per quarter.

He resides on Shockoe-Hill, next door to Mr. Peter Aubry, Grocer, three doors above Major Du-Val's house.

Richmond, March 14, 1802. 1011210

N. B. He will also teach the SPANISH LANGUAGE on the same terms.

Patent Balances.

THE patentee of this very useful invention (which unites the accuracy of scales to the convenience of scales) has sent a few pairs to the subscriber, for sale.

They are of different sizes, weighing from a quarter of a pound to one hundred from one pound to three hundred, and from ten pounds to three thousand weight. They are found to answer all the purposes of weighing with the greatest precision, inasmuch that they are used generally in London, not only by the merchants, but the custom-house, and by all the public officers of the State of Massachusetts, their use being authorized by an act of that Legislature. From experiments made here they are found to be correct by the standard, which together with their convenience must give them a great preference to any thing of the kind now in use.

E. W. ROOTES.

March 2, 1802.

KNOWSLEY.

The most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands; inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old, at May, in great perfection, and so to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the State, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on Sandy Point the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors; Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied gratis, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit Mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz: "I do hereby certify, that the bay horse called KNOWSLEY, late the property of the Prince of Wales, was bred by me. He was got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was six years old last May, and no more."

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]

"Knowsley, June 1st, 1802."

CAPALLA was bred by General Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 184. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201. And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his pedigree, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse, an often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved successful; and from 1800 until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me, and sent to Virginia. In 1798 he won a sweepstake of 50 guineas each, for three year olds, 3 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Van's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Van's b. c. forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Egre-mont's b. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's b. c. Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1799. He also won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Dimpled, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstake of 50 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old. Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Calverley's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the following, he also won the Standard Plate of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old, Lord Bethaven's ch. h. Master Robert, 6 years old, Mr. Wentworth's Barbony, and Mr. J. Anon's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for a year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegal's b. h. by Pot 3 o'clock.—See Calendar for 1800, page 21.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for, and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegal's b. h. by Pot 3 o'clock, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's b. h. Alparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Leves, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegal's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he won a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellfama, and Mr. Ledbrooke's Humble. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Like & d. on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 3 year olds, carrying 13 stone 7 lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Florio, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.